

# FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30.

## LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the Boxer, the editors of the Gazette have received a communication from their correspondent, dated the 15th ult. informing, that the plague at Algiers had increased. The daily deaths were from 100 to 150 a day. The Dey had lost a son, a daughter, and sister-in-law.

All vessels arriving from Gibraltar at any of the Spanish ports, were obliged to perform a quarantine of observation for ten days, and the articles on board to be purged.

The plague, which is called "the plague of the Levant," had extended from Tangiers to four villages in its neighborhood. At Tangiers, up to the 11th there had been 62 deaths of the plague. At the village Marchand, in which is a population of about 200, forty nine had died, and amongst them 3 entire families, one of 7 persons and two of 6. It was calculated that one fifth of the population of the above places had been swept off.

## GREENLAND.

450 square miles have recently been detached from the eastern coast of Greenland and the neighboring regions of the pole. This mass had rendered the coast inaccessible for 400 years, but at present they can penetrate without obstruction as far as latitude 83. "This breaking up of the polar ices," says a letter from Copenhagen, "accounts for the continual tempest from the southeast, with heats, storms, and a very electrical state of the atmosphere; which, during three years have caused us in Denmark to experience hot winters and cold summers."

Niles' Register.

Letters from Madrid to the 16th of July, mention that a change in the war Department was soon expected, and that an expedition of about 2000 troops were preparing to sail to Havana. The same letters announce that king Charles the 5th is preparing to present to the approaching congress at Aix la Chapelle a claim to the throne of Spain and that he has a strong party in his favor at Madrid.

London Aug. 13.—There was a report in town yesterday, that advice had been received of an attempt to assassinate Napoleon. Several ruffians broke into his chamber and aimed a poniard at his breast but which only wounded him in the arm. Three of the villains were secured the rest made their escape.

## FROM THE PACIFIC.

Extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, 5th May 1818, to a merchant in New York. The United States sloop of war Ontario, capt. Biddle returned here a few days ago from Lima, with Judge Prevost on board, who accompanied capt. Biddle in his mission, also some Patriot officers, who are to be exchanged for a like number of Spaniards, taken at the battle of Maipo. This is the first regular exchange that has taken place since the revolution in this country and it is certainly owing to the humane interference of capt. Biddle and Judge Prevost. By the Ontario the loss of the battle of Maipo was first known, and which dismayed the citizens of Lima, as they had been led to believe that the army of General Osoro would soon reconquer Chili, as no expense had been spared in equipping it. They alone contributed one and a half millions of dollars. The viceroy at Lima treated the officers with marked attention—surrendered, at the first demand, the Americans who had been so long confined in prison—and, what is very singular, and so highly honorable to capt. Biddle, he gave an order that the American vessels then in the port of Chili might sail, and should not be molested by the royal cruisers. How flattering to our national glory that a small ship, so far distant from the U. States, can accomplish such important things: it speaks more than volumes could do in favor of our gallant & rising navy: & how galling to the pride of the English who so lately pretended to be indignant at the conduct of the royal squadron then blockading this port, in permitting the Ontario to enter! Commodore Bowles, of the Amphion frigate, alledging it was thereby violated, and, in future, that the English should not respect it. We now see this same vessel returning from Lima with Americans forced from a Spanish dungeon; Patriot officers to be exchanged, which, in part, is acknowledging their government; an order from the viceroy that our vessels might sail from a blockaded port without dread of molestation from the royal cruisers; and all this after this

same vessel rescued from the guns of the frigate Venganza the brig Ariel of Baltimore, who certainly would have been captured. The English are extremely mortified that so much has been performed by a single sloop of war, and particularly as they joked so much when the vessel first arrived. The day is not far distant when we shall act that conspicuous part which nature has destined us to perform; and those English writers who are paid to vilify our country, will see that we do not overrate our resources: even within the last six years our hopes did not anticipate what we now witness. The government are entitled to great credit in sending a ship of war to those seas, and giving the command to so distinguished an officer as capt. Biddle, who, by his correct conduct, commands the respect of all. Independent of all the advantages stated, the Ontario's being in these seas has saved a million of dollars to the U. States.

If gen. St. Martin had been enabled to follow up his victory, there is no question but Peru must have fallen; it is, however an event not far distant. There is a great want of money here, which paralyzes the operations of the government. St. Martin is now at Buenos-Ayres, supposed for the purpose of obtaining means to advance towards Peru. The Patriots have the command of the seas; they have lately received from England a large ship, very far heavier than any which the Spanish have in these seas. Only one fourth the cost was paid in cash they have a long credit on the balance. Arms and ammunition are constantly arriving from England; indeed there is more than can find a market.

[National Advocate.]

[From the Democratic Press.]

ST. THOMAS, Sept. 12.

"Adm. Brion with his fleet, and Bermudas with his army, have lately taken La Guernia, and with concentrated forces are about to march along the coast to attack Cumana.

"Bermudas is at Caracao, between Corupano and Cumana, about 5 Spanish leagues distant from the latter place, which he will attack as soon as Brion is ready to co-operate from the sea side. This news has been communicated to me by persons on whom some reliance can be placed. At the same time Morillo is attacked on all sides in the interior, so that at a time when the royalists thought to rest & prepare for the next campaign, they are, notwithstanding the valleys are under water, attacked in their very fortresses. This vigorous and bold conduct of the Patriots, is said to be solely owing to their chiefs having come to a good understanding with one another, & seen at last the necessity of a perfect union, to which may be added the considerable supplies in arms and ammunition which they have lately received from England."

Sept. 13.

"Since writing the above, we have received accounts here from Hayti, stating that Boyer had totally defeated the army under Christophe, between St. Marks & Port-au-Prince—that Christophe left 4000 men killed on the field, &c.

"I give you this as well as all other news, as I receive it, always taking care to give you only that which is generally credited here."

## DOMESTIC.

From the Delaware O. Gazette.

## STOP THE SWINDLERS!!

We the undersigned, citizens of the town of Delaware, beg leave publicly to represent, that a number of persons, not otherwise employed, having obtained a plate from Canada, set up a press in this town, and struck off some thousands of five and ten dollar notes, the style of which is nearly as follows:—The President and Directors of the Scioto Reporting company promise to pay &c. A vast quantity of this paper has been executed, signed Syl. Moore, president, and Jas. W. Crawford, Saml. McFarland, and many others as cashiers, and attempted to be put into circulation by Saml. Cooper and others, as is reported, now engaged for that purpose in various part of this and the adjacent states. The public are notified, that there is in reality no such bank, not a cent of capital to redeem said paper—that the persons engaged in this business are without property or honorable employment, and are generally insolvent debtors and vagrants. And that they, having for the most part dispersed in every direction, are now engaged in this nefarious transaction, defrauding the poor and ignorant of the reward of honest industry, and of perhaps their only means of support, during the approaching winter. Such barbarous villians should be scouted from society, and the stroke of justice laid heavily up on them.

\* \* \* Printers in this & the adjacent states are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their papers.

Joseph S. Hughes, Jacob Drake,  
Paul D. Butler, J. M. Smith,  
Emry Bennet, Pardon Sprague,  
James Walcott, Solomon Smith,  
Sidney Moore, Hez Kilbourn,  
Noah Spalding, Thomas Butler,  
Wm. Little, Wm. Manseur,  
Reuben Lamb, Jos Dunlap, Jr.  
M. D. Petibon, Henry Smith.  
Delaware, Sept. 22

## SICKNESS AT SANDUSKY.

The Cleveland Gazette mentions that it has been very sickly at Sandusky since the middle of July; that the disease still rages with unabated force, and that there are not persons enough in health to take care of the sick. A letter, dated in that place on the 20th Sept. states that the prevailing disorders are agues & bilious fevers, and ascribes the sickness to "the stagnation of the water in the bay, & the quantities of timber and brush thrown into heaps and rotting at the mouth of the river." The writer supposes that "these combined with the effluvia of putrid weeds, have impregnated the atmosphere with unwholesome vapours."

ALBANY, Sept. 25.

## Improved Agricultural Machinery.

We learn with much pleasure, that one of those invaluable Threshing Machines, which have lately been introduced from England and exhibited at Harrison's ware-house in N York, was put in operation the week past, at the seat of S. Van Renselaer Esq. near this city, in the presence of several gentlemen. It threshed 75 sheaves of wheat in 12 minutes, clean and neat. The savings by clean threshing will pay for the labour. The machine is constructed for either water or horse power.

We are also informed, that the same gentleman has purchased of the patentee of Newport R. I. a very important machine lately invented for cleaning flax, from both the seeds & shives at one operation. The flax is taken from the field, and, without being water rotted, is cleaned in the most perfect manner, the texture being entirely preserved & the fibre rendered so fine and soft, as to resemble raw silk, both to the eye and touch. A man and boy will clean 120 lbs. a day. The machine cost \$60, and is simple in its construction.

It is stated to us, that both these valuable machines will be put in operation at the approaching fair in Otsego, on the 6th October next.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a Letter dated at Blank, September, 1818.

DEAR MELROS:—I was just now deliberating whether I should drop you a line upon GAMBLING; but it occurred to me that the bare mention of it might alarm you as if about to be battered with a hail storm of denunciation against an evil practice which you are in no danger of; or forced into an unreasonable nap of sleep by a long chapter of sapient counsel to avoid it; carrying an implication that I thought you in great danger. And in truth, few young men of your orbital motion in society are entirely out of danger, unless fortified by the most well-founded resolutions.

Another consideration restrains me.—It is your father's province, who never neglects any thing. So it would seem superfluous in me, if not officious, to meddle with it.

I shall not therefore undertake to portray to you what magick there is in a pack of cards. No sooner is it laid on the table, than I have seen even judges and governors attracted towards it in a most wonderful manner. till in contact, and then absolutely unable to get loose before midnight, or the morning twilight. And this is often attended with another surprising phenomenon; a certain gliding and meteor-like motion of their coins and bank bills, and more especially of their due-bills, and sometimes of bills of sale of horses and negroes. And of bonds for titles to land, all which pass into other hands without revocation.

Those, it is found, are the most liable to be fascinated in this manner, who have the least knowledge of letters, or relish for reading. And is it not much easier for one to be counting red and black spots, big as one's finger nails, on pieces of white pasteboard, than groping through dark volumes of printed ideas, which it often requires intellectual labour to comprehend? It is a comfortable subterfuge.

And it relieves them from other tediums, as well as from the dullness of books or the irksomeness of literary discourse—such as the weighty cares of a surplus of wealth; a sturdy pursuit of business; a rigid observance of moral

principles; the vulgarity of sleeping by night and keeping awake the live-long day; a constant solicitude for their own health or reputation; and regard to the happiness of their families; and, as long as the illusion lasts, from all troublesome thoughts about futurity. Is not this "felicitous?"

But these Solomons would persuade you, that gambling is like a whetstone, to sharpen the mental faculties. Yes, by gambling one may become an expert gambler. But, as to any thing besides, it rather obstructs than accelerates.—What business, in the whole circle of vocations, would not answer the purpose as well? All else alike, I would sooner teach logic to a waggoner, or geography to a well digger, or chemistry to a tailor, or ethnics to a bare hunter, than either to a gambler.

Sciences are allied, and intermix, like the tinges of the rain-bow; so that the acquisition of one facilitates that of another. But what science has any affinity to gambling? Not even alchemy or astrology.

And if I had undertaken to write you upon gambling, I should pronounce it an impediment to all good, and should call cards a modern Pandora's box full of evils, without hope at the bottom. Vices too are as closely allied as sciences; and a taste of one predisposes to indulgence in others. Consequently, they rarely make their appearance single and alone. And perhaps this affair of gambling goes arm in arm with as great a number as any other vice in the catalogue. Indeed it opens to an easy acquaintance with the whole train.

Among the many species of gambling perhaps none has more advocates than horse-racing. It promotes as these gigantic philosophers argue, a good breed of horses. So drunkenness swells the revenue from excise. What do you think of ox-races, to introduce a good breed of oxen? A generation of boobies they must be who are impelled only by such stimuluses.

But is the breed of horses improved by racing? Not of such are as most serviceable. And as to the few that are improved, it is not by the racing, but the keeping. And there are great deductions to be made—for unnecessary expense; for waste of time; for abortive use; for corruption of taste and morals; for dissipation and disorder.—What is a little horse-flesh, compared with such sacrifices?

If a new state was laid off to be settled by gamblers only, and the older states were purged of that sort of gentry; the inhabitants of the new states to apply themselves, as usual, to their favourite occupation; the people of the next century would see the difference.

Yours, &c.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

WILL be given to any person who will bring back

JOHN STOCKWELL,

an Indented apprentice to the Tailoring Business, who ran away on the night of the first inst. his age is about eighteen years, of a dark complexion, black Hair and Eyes, talks very fast; had on when he went away a half worn Caster Hat, new blue Round-about jacket double-breasted with white Bullit buttons on the breast and cuffs, Pantaloon linsley, pale blue and white mixed, his other clothing not recollected, he went away in company with the artful George Perley, an old cronny of his, I expect they will make for the Ohio river, thence to Natchez or New-Orleans.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and bring back the above named Stockwell, or \$25 if lodged in any jail in the United States with information so that I may be enabled to get him again. I also strictly forwarn all persons from harbouring, employing or crediting on my account, as I am determined to put the law in force against all such who disregard this notice.

HENRY RUBLE.

Vincennes, (la.) Nov. 7, 1818—49-5

## \$25 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the night of the 1st inst. an Indented Apprentice to the Hattng business, named

GEORGE PURLEY.

He is about 18 years of age, light hair and blue eyes. Whoever will return said Apprentice to me in Vincennes, shall receive the above reward.

THOS. ROBERTSON.

Nov. 12.—49-3w

A quantity of RED CORDS, For sale at this Office,